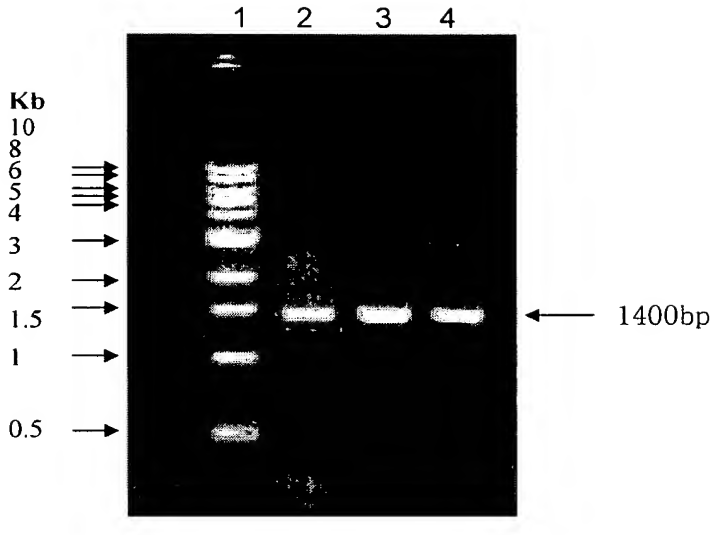

Fig.3 The agarose gel electrophoresis of PCR amplification of the recombinant p53 adenovirus (1400bp).

1. DNA marker; 2, 3, 4 The PCR results of the p53 cDNA

Fig.3

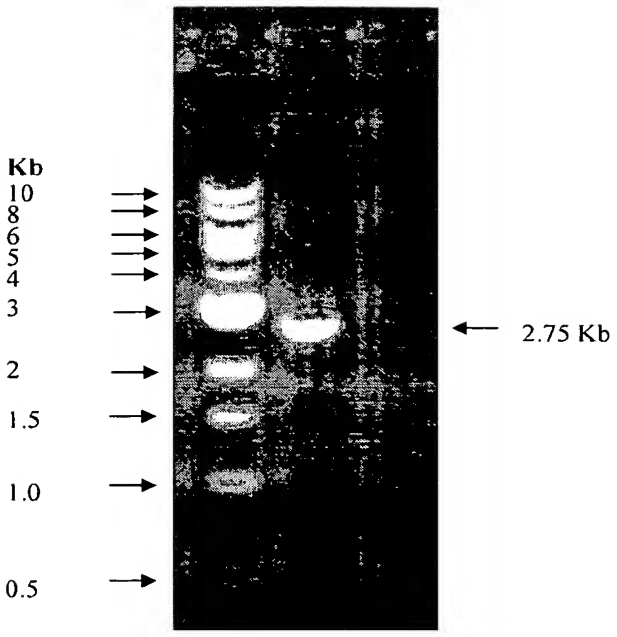

Fig.4 The electrophoresis of p53 (2750bp) by PCR amplification the recombinant p53 adenovirus

1. DNA marker; 2. The PCR results of the recombinant p53 adenovirus

Fig.4

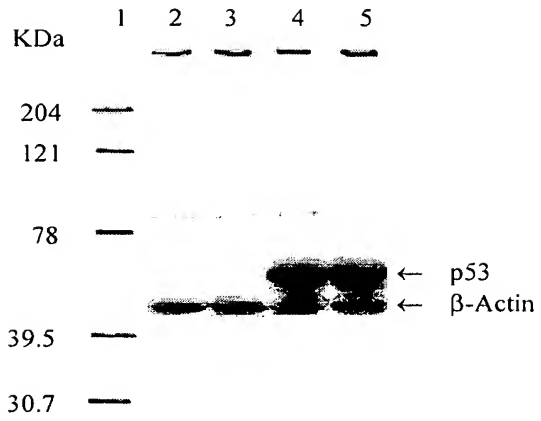

Fig 5. The expression of p53 carried by the recombinant p53 adenovirus in Hep-2 cells and H1299 cells

1. Protein marker; 2-3. Negative controls: Hep-2 cells and H1299 cells without infecting bySBN-1, respectively; 4-5. Hep-2 cells and H1299 cells infecting bySBN-1, respectively.

Fig. 5

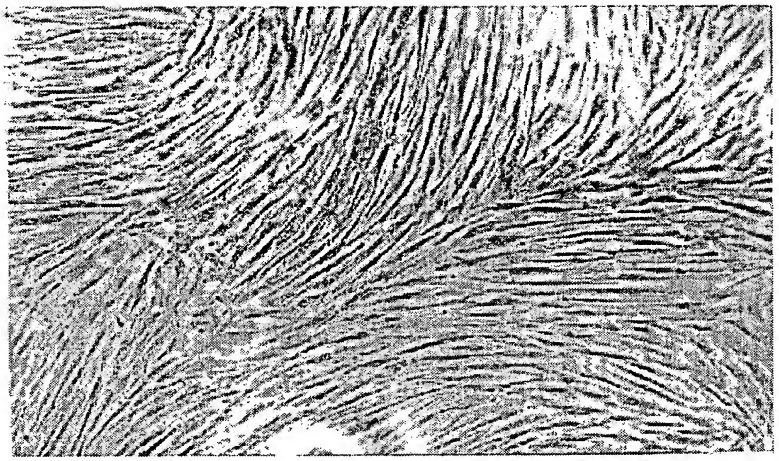

Fig 6. The continuous fibroblasts are in order, exhibit nodular or helix form. The fibroblasts are spindle or irregularity, and the cell boundary is clear.

Fig 6

Fig.7 The cytolymph of the c cells using S-P staining and vacuum is brown, and the nucleuses are blue. All the continuous cells are fibroblasts and can produce protocollagen III because they are position cells.

Fig.7

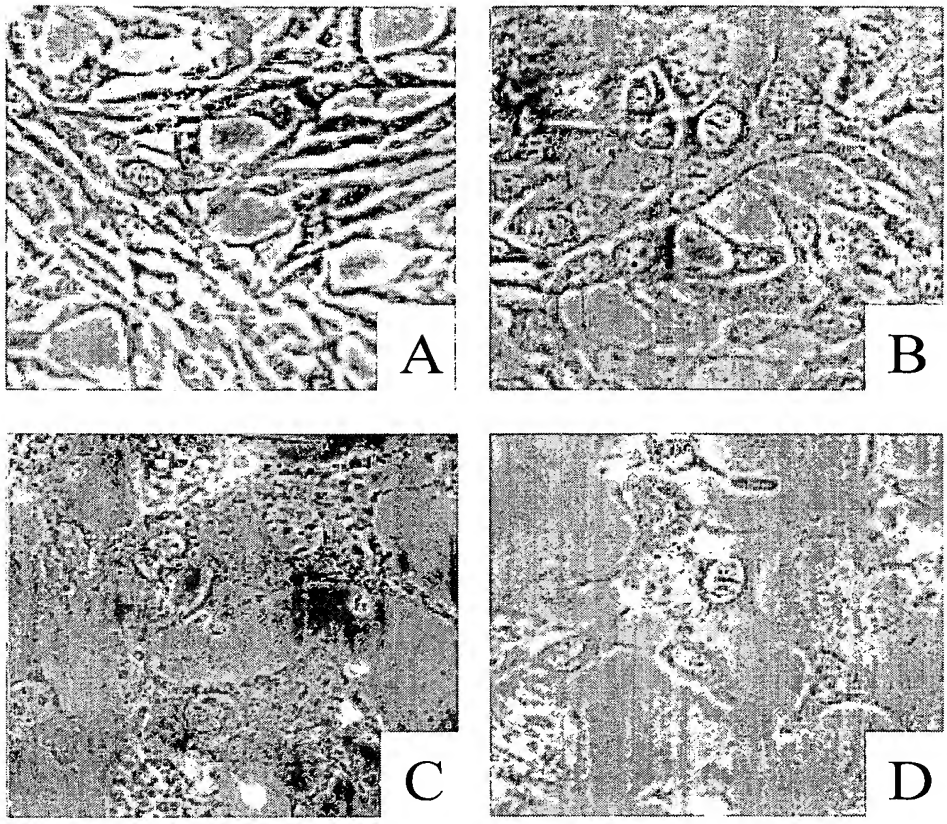

Fig.8 B, C, D counts the configuration changes of the Scar fibroblast cells, which are infected with recombinant adenovirus after 24h, 48h, and 72h. The volume of the cells is increase, and change from spindle to polygonal, the cytolymph is also increase, and the nuclear division is decrease and appears dissociation and avalanche. However, the configuration of the control cells is not change significantly.

Fig.8

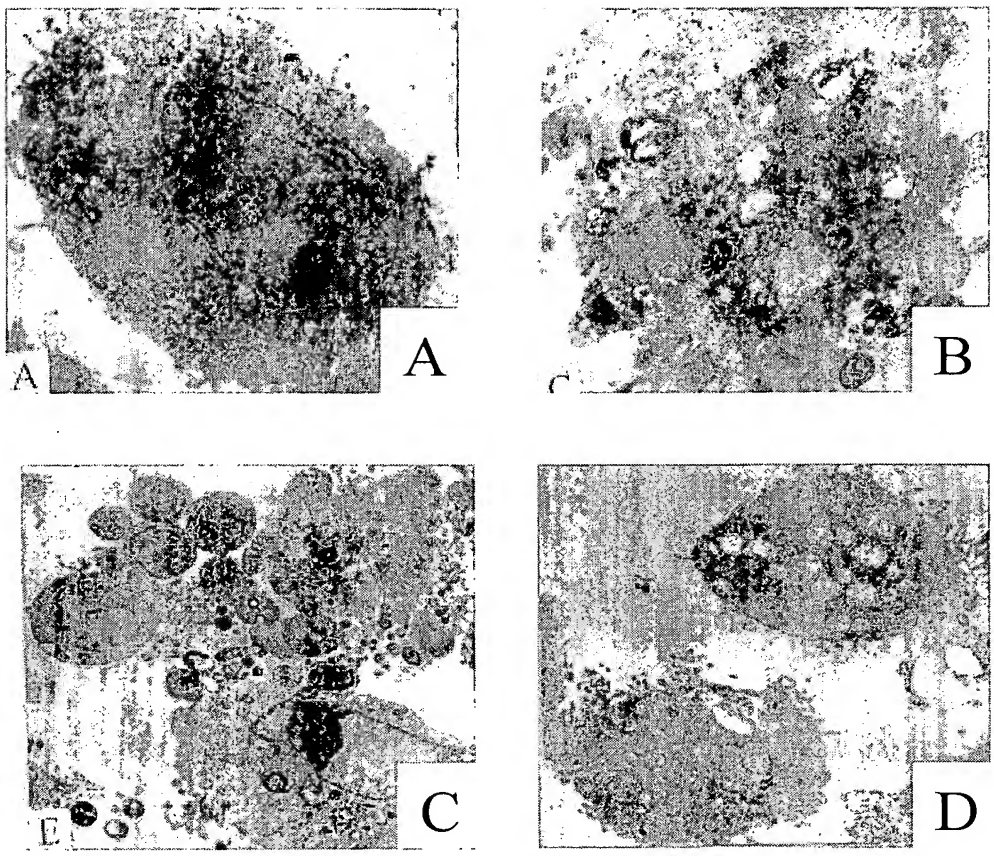

Fig.9 The observation (Fig. 9A, B, C) under transmission electron microscope exhibits the process of bubbling, appearing apoptotic body, and the apoptotic body casting in the cells with the recombinant medicine (MOI=200). Fig. 9D expresses another situation of apoptosis, which is the obvious increasing of chondriosomes.

Fig.9

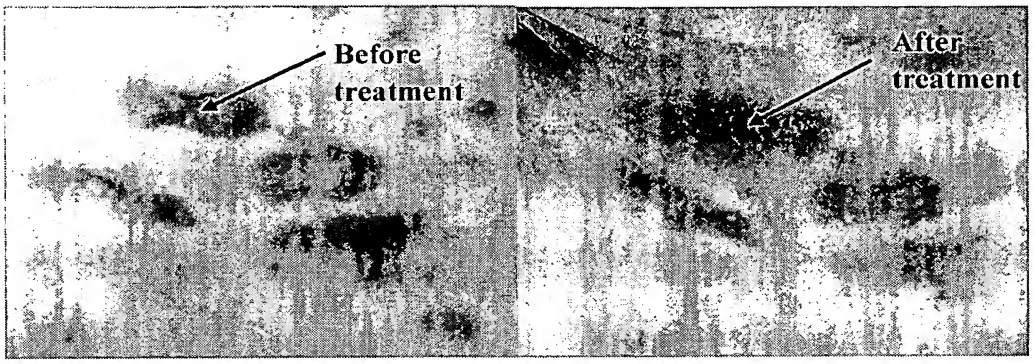

Fig.10 The size of the scar had significantly decreased after gene therapy for 4 weeks.

Fig.10